



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

17. Any officer of a fruit vessel detected in evading or violating these special regulations shall forfeit, for any vessel upon which he may subsequently be found, or be engaged, any participation in the special privileges accorded by these regulations.

18. Fruit vessels trading with any ports infected with yellow fever must carry a competent, qualified physician.

19. Fruit vessels arriving with yellow fever on board, or having had yellow fever on board during the voyage, shall be placed in quarantine. The personnel shall be removed, with the exception of the master, first mate, and engineer, the living apartments thoroughly disinfected, the vessel provided with a new crew sufficient to care for her, and towed, or proceed under her own steam, to the docks for discharge of cargo. All officers and crew shall be detained on board, under guard, until the completion of the discharge of cargo, while the vessel is at the dock and until the return of the vessel to the quarantine station. Immediately upon the completion of the discharge of cargo, the holds shall be fumigated with sulphur and the vessel shall be returned to the quarantine station and permitted to take on her crew before proceeding to sea.

20. This circular supersedes all previous Department circulars relating to special quarantine regulations for fruit vessels.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, *Secretary*.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Report from Vanceboro, Me.—Smallpox on Canadian border—Train inspection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Young reports, April 15:

Week ended April 13, 1907. Inspected about 2,000 passengers at this port, carried in 18 trains; vaccinated 120; accepted certificates of vaccination and nonexposure to infection in the case of 60. Information is received from Stellarton and New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, that smallpox is nearly extinct. The other infected sections remain as reported last week.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

CALIFORNIA—*San Diego*.—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 70, including 12 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, measles 1.

Stockton.—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population 23,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from tuberculosis. Case of contagious disease reported: Diphtheria 1.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of March, 1907. Reports to the State board of health from 164 towns, having an aggregate population of